

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

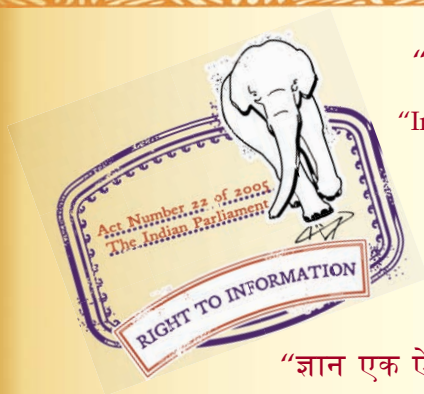
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

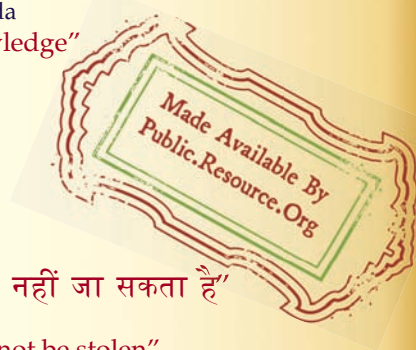
IS 12115-1 (1987): Couplings for Disposal of Sewage Water for Inland Vessels, Part 1: Flange Coupling [TED 18: Inland, Harbour Crafts and Fishing Vessels]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

BLANK PAGE



Indian Standard

(Reaffirmed 2003)

SPECIFICATION FOR COUPLINGS FOR DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE WATER FOR INLAND VESSELS

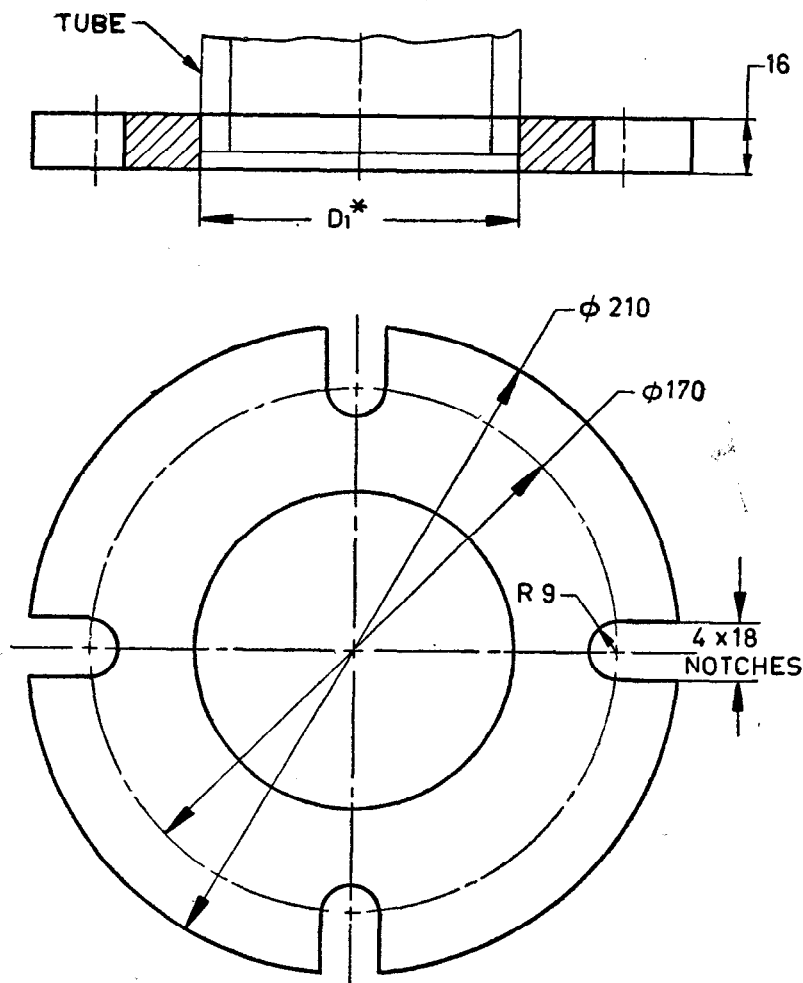
PART 1 FLANGE COUPLING

1. Scope — Lays down the requirements for flange couplings to connect storage containers to the piping for the disposal of sewage water for inland vessels.

2. Dimensions

2.1 The dimensions of the couplings shall be as given in Fig. 1.

Note—The flange is designed for tubes of internal diameter up to 100 mm.



*see clause 2.2

All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 DIMENSIONS FOR FLANGE COUPLINGS FOR DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE WATER

2.2 The internal diameter D_1 of flanges shall be chosen according to the outside diameter of the tube.

IS : 12115 (Part 1) - 1987

2.3 The connection of the flanges shall be made with bolts of M 16 and of appropriate length.

3. Material — The parts of couplings shall be manufactured from steel or other equivalent material.

4. General Requirements

4.1 The limit deviations of the dimensions and the surface roughness of couplings shall meet all requirements and the necessity of ensuring leak-proof joints.

4.2 The conventional pressure for flange coupling shall be 0.6 MPa (6 kgf/cm²).

5. Designation — The flange couplings shall be designated by the following:

- a) Name of the coupling,
- b) Number of standard, and
- c) Group of the coupling (B_1 for flange couplings for Sewage water).

Example:

A flange coupling conforming to this shall be designated as follows:

Flange Coupling IS : 12115 (Part 1) — B_1

6. Marking — The couplings shall be marked with manufacturer's name and designation.

6.1 Certification Marking — Details available with the Bureau of Indian Standards.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This standard gives the requirements for couplings for disposal of sewage water used for inland vessels. The type of coupling is chosen depending upon the use of vessels and the system of polluted water transfer and treatment adopted in its operational area.

This standard is being issued in the following four parts :

Part 1 Flange coupling;

Part 2 Quick-release coupling;

Part 3 Adapter — Flange/end piece; and

Part 4 Adapter — Flange/bush.

Vessels of 'river/sea' type are equipped with fixed flange coupling as given in this part of the standard.

Notwithstanding what is stated in this standard, the rules and requirement laid down by Classification Societies and Statutory Authorities in all respects shall apply.

This standard is based on ISO 7608-1985 Shipbuilding-Inland navigation-couplings for disposal of oily mixture and sewage water issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The ISO standard classifies the couplings for sewage water under Group B and further sub-classifies the flange couplings as Type I. The same method of classification is used in this standard for the sake of uniformity.